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Agenda item 96

# Sectoral policy questions

## Report of the Second Committee

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## I. Introduction

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2001, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled:

"Sectoral policy questions:

"(a) Business and development;

"(b) Industrial development cooperation"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 27th and 40th meetings, on 5, 6 and 19 November and on 12 December 2001. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/56/SR.22, 23, 25, 27 and 40). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 3rd to 8th meetings, from 1 to 3 October (see A/C.2/56/SR.3-8).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

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**Sectoral policy questions**

Letter dated 7 September 2001 from the Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/56/358 and Corr.1)

Letter dated 22 October 2001 from the Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.2/56/3)

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**(a) Business and development**

Report of the Secretary-General on the prevention of corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds (A/56/403 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on business and development (A/56/442)

Letter dated 18 October 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Declaration of the Global Forum on Fighting Corruption and Safeguarding Integrity II, held at The Hague, the Netherlands, from 28 to 31 May 2001 (A/56/493)

**(b) Industrial development cooperation**

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002) (A/56/139)

4. At the 22nd meeting, on 5 November, introductory statements were made by the Officer-in-Charge of the Division for Public Economics and Public Administration of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, under sub-item (a), and the Special Representative and Assistant Director-General for United Nations Affairs of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, under sub-item (b) (see A/C.2/56/SR.22).

# II. Consideration of proposals

## A. Draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.18

5. At the 24th meeting, on 6 November, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution, entitled "Business and development" (A/C.2/56/L.18).

6. At the 40th meeting, on 12 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Garfield Barnwell (Guyana), informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.18 (see para. 16, draft resolution I).

## B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/56/L.26 and A/C.2/56/L.69

8. At the 27th meeting, on 19 November, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution, entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and repatriation of such funds" (A/C.2/56/L.26), which read:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolutions 54/205 of 22 December 1999 on the prevention of corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and 55/188 of 20 December 2000 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and repatriation of such funds to the countries of origin,

"*Recognizing* the need to create an enabling environment at the national and international levels for business in order to promote economic growth and sustainable development, taking into account the development priorities of Governments,

"*Mindful* of the catalytic role of the United Nations system in facilitating the constructive participation and orderly interaction of the private sector in the development process,

"*Stressing* the need to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the illegal transfer of funds and to repatriate such funds to enable countries to design and fund development projects in accordance with their national priorities,

"*Noting* that such corrupt practices include State funds being illegally acquired, transferred and invested abroad,

"*Noting also* that the problem of corrupt practices and illegally transferred funds and the need to prevent as well as repatriate such funds have social, economic and legal implications which require comprehensive, holistic examination at the national and international levels,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Reiterates* its condemnation of corruption, bribery, money laundering and the illegal transfer of funds and stresses its belief that those practices need to be prevented and the funds illegally transferred abroad be repatriated, upon request and after due process;

"3. *Calls* for increased international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in support of efforts by Governments to devise ways and means of preventing and addressing illegal transfers of funds as well as repatriating those funds;

"4. *Urges* the ad hoc committee, established pursuant to resolution 55/61, to include in its work the consideration of illegally transferred funds and the repatriation of such funds;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including recommendations on options for further consideration by the General Assembly of this item upon the completion of the work of the ad hoc committee referred to above;

"6. *Decides* to keep the matter under review and to include in the agenda of its fifty-seventh session a sub-item entitled 'Preventing and combating corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and repatriation of such funds' under the item entitled 'Sectoral policy questions'."

9. At the 40th meeting, on 12 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Garfield Barnwell (Guyana), introduced a draft resolution, entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin" (A/C.2/56/L.69), which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.26.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.69 (see para. 16, draft resolution II).

11. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.69, draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.26 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

## C. Draft resolutions A/C.2/56/L.25 and A/C.2/56/L.73

12. At the 27th meeting, on 19 November, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution, entitled "Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002)" (A/C.2/56/L.25), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and its resolutions 52/208 of 18 December 1997 and 55/216 of 21 December 2000, and taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1999/270 of 28 July 1999 concerning the implementation and coordinated follow-up by the United Nations system of initiatives on African development,

"*Recalling also* the Declaration on Africa's Industrialization, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Harare from 2 to 4 June 1997, and the Plan of Action for the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization, adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Industry at its thirteenth meeting, held at Accra in May 1997, and taking note of the final communiqué of the first meeting of the Patrons Groups of Heads of State and Government of the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization, adopted at Algiers on 13 July 1999, the Conference on Industrial Partnerships and Investment in Africa, held at Dakar on 20 and 21 October 1999, and the outcome of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry held at Yaoundé on 29 and 30 October 2001,

"*Taking note* of the statement of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade, held at Algiers in September 1999, to the Third Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization and resolution 2 (XIV) on the African common position on globalization, adopted by the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, held at Dakar on 22 and 23 October 1999, both of which recognize the critical need for support for African countries in addressing the supply-side constraints on their integration into the world economy,

"*Welcoming* the New Partnership for Africa's Development, which embodies a common African vision of the future and a shared conviction of the pressing duty to eradicate poverty and to place African countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of robust growth and sustainable

development, thereby fully integrating Africa into the global economy and political system,

"*Recognizing* the importance of industrialization as a key element in promoting sustained economic growth and sustainable development in Africa, in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions, as well as the outcomes of major United Nations conferences, and also its role in facilitating efforts for the eradication of poverty through the enhancement of agro-based industries, promotion of competitiveness, productive employment, capacity-building, gender mainstreaming and effective and efficient management systems,

"*Recognizing also* the commendable efforts of African countries to engage their respective private sectors in policy dialogue at the highest levels and to improve further the capacity of the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises,

"*Recognizing further* the need for African countries to continue their efforts to create a climate favourable to private sector development and foreign direct investment and also the commitment of African countries to using both human and financial resources more efficiently in the process of industrialization, and emphasizing the continuing need for the mobilization of adequate resources through domestic initiatives and international support, inter alia, through enhanced official development assistance, investment guarantees, debt-for-industrial development swaps, as appropriate, and enhanced market access,

"*Recognizing* the opportunities for and challenges of exploiting information and communication technologies and e-commerce for the overall industrial development of Africa,

"*Welcoming* the progress made in the consolidation and programmatic reform of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, including through the instrument of integrated programmes to promote sustainable industrial development in African countries, and its approach to field activities through joint programming with the United Nations resident coordinator system in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, where appropriate, and encouraging the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue closer collaboration with the World Trade Organization, with the participation of their secretariats and the States Members of the United Nations and observer States, with a view to, inter alia, contributing to efforts towards enhancing market access for African industrial products,

"*Welcoming also* the Ministerial Declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council, on the role of the United Nations system in supporting the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development, adopted on 18 July 2001,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002);

"2. *Notes with concern* that despite the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa which ends in 2002, little progress has been made in the overall industrialization of the continent and in some countries industrialization has regressed, and in this regard reaffirms the need for continued support for Africa's industrialization;

"3. *Reaffirms* the need for the African countries that have yet to do so to integrate the objectives of the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization, as appropriate, into their national plans for the establishment of institutional capacity for monitoring programmes and related projects;

"4. *Emphasizes* the need for support for the implementation of the sectoral priorities in the New Partnership for Africa's Development on diversification of African production and exports, specifically with regard to promotion of the manufacturing sector and agro-based industries, and on enhancing productive capacities and enabling African countries to participate more effectively in global trade;

"5. *Underlines* the need to improve the regulatory and policy environment in which small and medium-scale enterprises operate, facilitating their access to credit and improving transport and communication infrastructure in order to foster their economic performance and competitiveness, and, in this regard, calls upon development partners to provide the appropriate technical assistance;

"6. *Urges* the Economic Commission for Africa to play a more active role in the promotion of new information and communication technologies and e-commerce and in the development of African micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and industries in coordination with other United Nations bodies concerned with the development of such enterprises;

"7. *Invites* the international community, the African Development Bank and other relevant regional institutions to give full effect to the relevant provisions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development by supporting the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the Plan of Action for the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization, including the outcome of the Conference on Industrial Partnerships and Investment in Africa and the outcome of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry;

"8. *Appeals* to the international community, the World Bank, the African Development Bank and United Nations funds and programmes, in accordance with their respective mandates, to support the efforts of the African countries to intensify and expand industrial cooperation among themselves;

"9. *Calls upon* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to work closely with the World Trade Organization and other relevant multilateral institutions in the provision of technical assistance to African countries, in particular the least developed among them, so as to enhance their capacity to overcome technical barriers to trade in industrial and other products, including improving quality standards to alleviate supply-side constraints, and to promote industrial competitiveness within the context of the integrated framework initiative in order to enable them to integrate fully into the world economy;

"10. *Also calls upon* the international community to support Africa in strengthening its private sector through, in particular, the promotion of investment and exports, the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprise, productivity, quality assurance and standardization, and financing;

"11. *Further calls upon* the international community to support the efforts of Africa to enhance the development of their human resources in the fields of health, basic education, and vocational and technical training through, inter alia, South-South cooperation utilizing triangular arrangements;

"12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled 'Implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa', with a view to launching a detailed review of the implementation of the programme for the Decade, including identification of lessons learned so as to guide a decision on the future modality for support for industrial development in Africa, taking into account the overall review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and the ongoing processes under the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the establishment of the African Union;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

13. At the 40th meeting, on 12 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Garfield Barnwell (Guyana), introduced a draft resolution, entitled "Second Industrial Decade for Africa (1993-2002)" (A/C.2/56/L.73), which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.25, and drew the attention of the Committee to a revision in operative paragraph 13, which was read out by the representative of Ethiopia.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.73, as orally revised (see para. 16, draft resolution III).

15. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.73, as orally revised, draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.25 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

# III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

16. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

## Draft resolution I
## Business and development

*The General Assembly*,

*Reaffirming* its resolution 54/204 of 22 December 1999,

*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

1. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled "Business and development";

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant United Nations organizations, to submit to it at its fifty-seventh session a follow-up report on the continuing implementation of resolution 54/204.

## Draft resolution II
## Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolutions 54/205 of 22 December 1999 on the prevention of corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds, 55/61 of 4 December 2000 on an effective international legal instrument against corruption and 55/188 of 20 December 2000 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and repatriation of such funds to the countries of origin, as well as the report of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Open-Ended Expert Group to Prepare Draft Terms of Reference for the Negotiation of an International Legal Instrument against Corruption,[2] which will be considered by the Economic and Social Council at its next session,

*Concerned* about the seriousness of problems posed by corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin, which may endanger the stability and security of societies, undermine the values of democracy and morality and jeopardize social, economic and political development,

*Recognizing* the need to create an enabling environment for business at the national and international levels in order to promote economic growth and sustainable development, taking into account the development priorities of Governments,

*Recognizing also* the responsibilities of Governments to adopt policies at the national and international levels aimed at preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin,

*Mindful* of the catalytic role of the United Nations system in facilitating the constructive participation and orderly interaction of the private sector in the development process by embracing universal principles and norms, such as honesty, transparency and accountability,

*Underlining* the fact that preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds is an important element of mobilizing resources for development,

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[1] A/56/442.

[2] See A/56/402-E/2001/105.

*Recognizing* the importance of international cooperation and existing international and national laws for combating corruption in international commercial transactions,

*Noting* the International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held at Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002,

*Stressing* the need to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer of funds of illicit origin and to return such funds so as to enable countries to design and fund development projects, in accordance with their national priorities,

*Noting* that such corrupt practices include State funds being illegally acquired, transferred and invested abroad,

*Noting also* that the problem of corrupt practices and the transfer of funds of illicit origin, as well as the need to prevent the transfer of such funds, and to return them, have social, economic and legal implications that require comprehensive, holistic examination at the national and international levels,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Reiterates* its condemnation of corruption, bribery, money-laundering and the transfer of funds of illicit origin, and stresses its belief that those practices need to be prevented and that funds of illicit origin transferred abroad need to be returned after request and due process;

3. *Calls*, while recognizing the importance of national measures, for increased international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in support of efforts by Governments to prevent and address the transfer of funds of illicit origin as well as to return such funds to the countries of origin;

4. *Requests* the international community to support the efforts of all countries to strengthen institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for preventing corruption, bribery, money-laundering and the transfer of funds of illicit origin, as well as for returning such funds to the countries of origin;

5. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to finalize its consideration of the draft terms of reference for the negotiation of a United Nations convention against corruption,[2] by which the ad hoc committee would be requested to consider, inter alia, the elements of prevention and combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin derived from acts of corruption, including the laundering and returning of such funds, expeditiously;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, and also requests the Secretary-General, upon the completion of the work of the ad hoc committee referred to above, to submit recommendations on options for further consideration by the General Assembly of this question;

7. *Decides* to keep the matter under review and to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin" under the item entitled "Sectoral policy questions".

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[3] A/56/403 and Add.1.

## Draft resolution III
## Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002)

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[4] the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s[5] and its resolutions 54/203 of 22 December 1999, 55/187 of 20 December 2000 and 55/216 of 21 December 2000,

*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council decision 1999/270 of 28 July 1999 concerning the implementation and coordinated follow-up by the United Nations system of initiatives on African development and the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council, on the role of the United Nations system in supporting the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development, adopted on 18 July 2001,[6]

*Taking note* of the Plan of Action for the implementation of the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization, adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Industry at its thirteenth meeting, held at Accra in May 1997,[7] the Conference on Industrial Partnerships and Investment in Africa, held at Dakar on 20 and 21 October 1999, and the outcome of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, held at Yaoundé on 29 and 30 October 2001,

*Taking note* of the statement of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade, held at Abuja in September 2001, to the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, and of resolution 2 (XIV) on the African common position on globalization, adopted by the Fourteenth Meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, held at Dakar on 22 and 23 October 1999,[8] both of which recognize the critical need for support for African countries in addressing the supply-side constraints on their integration into the world economy,

*Welcoming* the New Partnership for Africa's Development, which is a pledge by African leaders, based on a common vision and a firm and shared conviction, that they have a pressing duty to eradicate poverty and to place their countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustainable growth and development and at the same time to participate actively in the world economy and body politic, bearing in mind that the Partnership is anchored in the determination of Africans to extricate themselves and the continent from the malaise of underdevelopment and exclusion in a globalizing world, and urging that further steps be taken to operationalize it,

*Recognizing* the importance of industrialization as a key element in promoting sustained economic growth and sustainable development in Africa and its role in facilitating efforts to eradicate poverty, inter alia, through the enhancement of agro-based industries, the promotion of competitiveness, productive employment,

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[4] See resolution 55/2.

[5] Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/56/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 29.

[7] See A/52/480, sect. IV.C.

[8] See E/ECA/CAMI.14/99/10, annex IV.

capacity-building, gender mainstreaming and the empowerment of women and effective and efficient management systems,

*Recognizing also* the commendable efforts of African countries to engage their respective private sectors and civil society in policy dialogue at the highest levels and the need to continue such efforts to improve further the capacity of the private sector, including micro, small and medium-sized enterprises,

*Recognizing further* the need for African countries to continue their efforts to create a climate favourable to private sector development and foreign direct investment and the commitment of African countries to using both human and financial resources more efficiently in the process of industrialization, and emphasizing the continuing need for the mobilization of adequate resources through domestic initiatives and international support, inter alia, through enhanced official development assistance, investment guarantees, debt relief, as appropriate, and enhanced market access,

*Recognizing* the opportunities for and challenges of exploiting information and communication technologies and e-commerce for the overall industrial development of Africa, and in that regard taking note of the establishment of the United Nations Information and Communication Technologies Task Force,

*Welcoming* the progress made in the consolidation and programmatic reform of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, including through the instrument of integrated programmes to promote sustainable industrial development in African countries, and its approach to field activities through joint programming with the United Nations resident coordinator system in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002);[9]

2. *Notes with concern* that, despite the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, which ends in 2002, little progress has been made in the overall industrialization of the continent and in some countries industrialization has regressed, and in that regard reaffirms the need for continuing domestic and international efforts towards Africa's industrialization;

3. *Reaffirms* the need for the African countries that have yet to do so to integrate the objectives of the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization, as appropriate, into their national plans for the establishment of institutional capacity for monitoring programmes and related projects;

4. *Emphasizes* the need for support for the implementation of the sectoral priorities in the New Partnership for Africa's Development concerning diversification of African production and exports, specifically with regard to promotion of the manufacturing sector, and agro-based industries and for enhancing productive capacities and enabling African countries to participate more effectively in global trade;

5. *Underlines* the need for national Governments to improve the regulatory and policy environment in which micro, small and medium-sized enterprises

[9] A/56/139.

operate, inter alia, to facilitate their access to credit and improving transport, energy and communication infrastructure in order to foster their economic performance and competitiveness, and in that regard invites development partners to provide the appropriate technical assistance;

6. *Invites* the Economic Commission for Africa to work in cooperation with the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force and to play a more active role in the promotion of new information and communication technologies and e-commerce;

7. *Also invites* the Economic Commission for Africa to play a more active role in the development of African micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and industries, in coordination with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other United Nations bodies concerned with the development of such enterprises, paying particular attention to enterprises owned by women and to women entrepreneurs;

8. *Invites* the international community, the World Bank, the United Nations funds and programmes, the African Development Bank and other relevant regional institutions, in accordance with their respective mandates, to give full effect to the relevant provisions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development by supporting the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the Plan of Action for the implementation of the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization,[7] including the outcome of the Conference on Industrial Partnerships and Investment in Africa and the outcome of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry;

9. *Appeals* to the international community, the World Bank, the African Development Bank and United Nations funds and programmes, in accordance with their respective mandates, to support the efforts of the African countries to intensify and expand industrial cooperation among themselves;

10. *Commends* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for its work related to the provision of technical assistance to African countries, in particular the least developed among them, so as to enhance their capacity to overcome technical barriers to trade in industrial and other products, including improving quality standards to alleviate supply-side constraints, and to promote industrial competitiveness, and calls upon the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to work closely with the World Trade Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant multilateral institutions in the provision of technical assistance to African countries, in order to enable them to integrate fully into the world economy;

11. *Calls upon* the international community to support Africa in strengthening its private sector through, in particular, the promotion of investment and exports, the promotion and creation of small and medium-sized enterprises, increased productivity, improved quality assurance and standardization, and financing, and welcomes in that context the Trade Facilitation Initiatives of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

12. *Also calls upon* the international community to support the efforts of African countries to enhance the development of their human resources in the fields

of health, basic education and vocational and technical training through, inter alia, South-South cooperation utilizing triangular arrangements;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to complete a review of the implementation of the programme for the Decade, including identification of lessons learned, before the end of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, with a view to including the outcome of such a review in the overall review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s[5] and the ongoing processes under the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the establishment of the African Union;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session under the item entitled "United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa", a sub-item entitled "Implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa";

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.